



## **The emergence of urban centres**

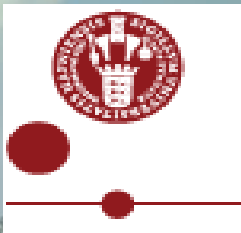
### **An exploration of the intertwinement of rural transformation and urbanization in Tanzania**

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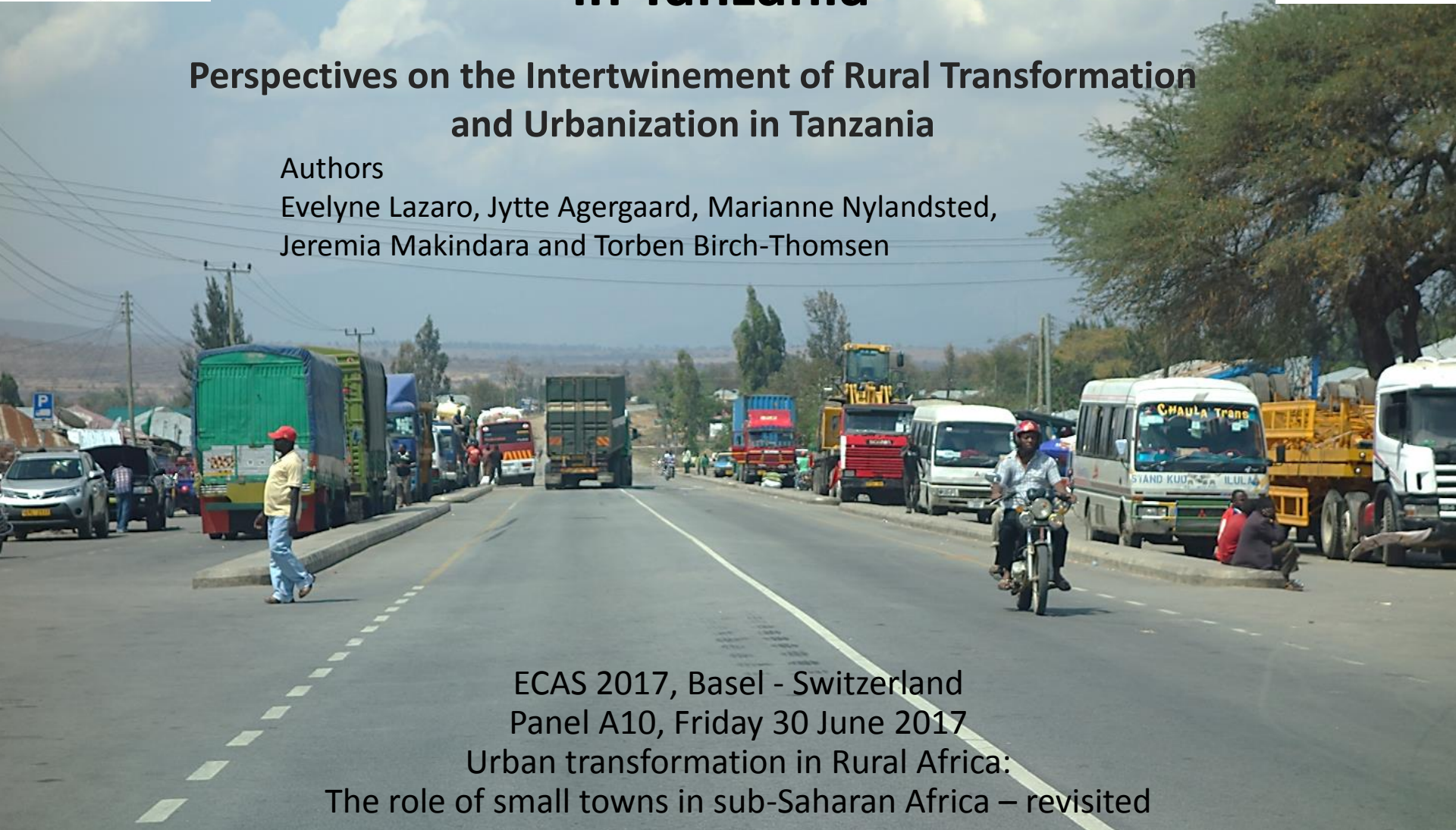


# The Emergence of Urban Centres in Tanzania

## Perspectives on the Intertwinement of Rural Transformation and Urbanization in Tanzania

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Urban transformation in Rural Africa:

The role of small towns in sub-Saharan Africa – revisited

# Objective

- The paper focuses on small town development in Tanzania
- Objective is to examine small town development as an integral part of rural transformation and identify processes that explain how rural villages transform into small towns.

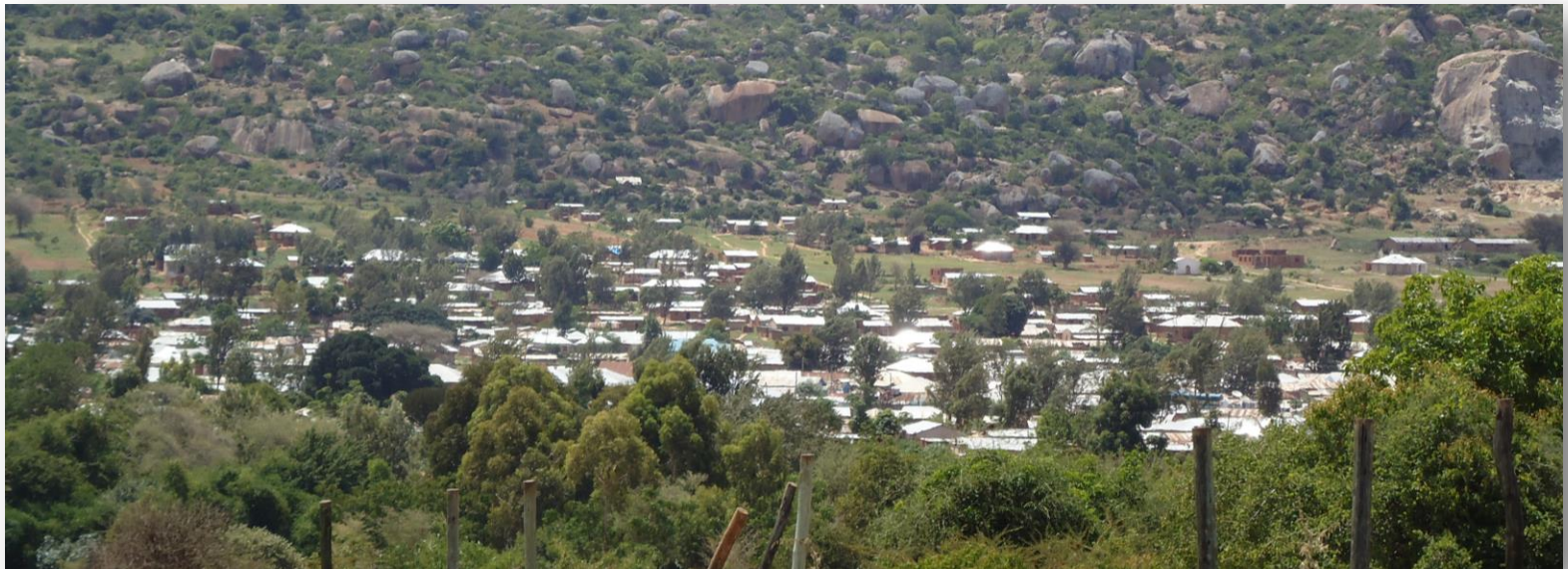
# Tanzania

- One of the least urbanized nations in sub-Saharan Africa
- Official housing and populations data from 2002 counted the urban population to be 22.6 % of total population, while the figure for 2012 is 29.6 % (National Bureau of Statistics 2014)
- Compared with World figure: 54% of total population (2015) Tanzania was 31.6% of total population (2015)



# Tanzania

- As Muzzini and Lindeboom (2008) and Minot (2008) suggest, the urbanization rate is probably even higher if the rural-urban boundary setting was moved beyond biased administrative definitions and more sophisticated densification based measures were used



# Emerging Urban Centres

The term Emerging Urban Centers (EUCs)

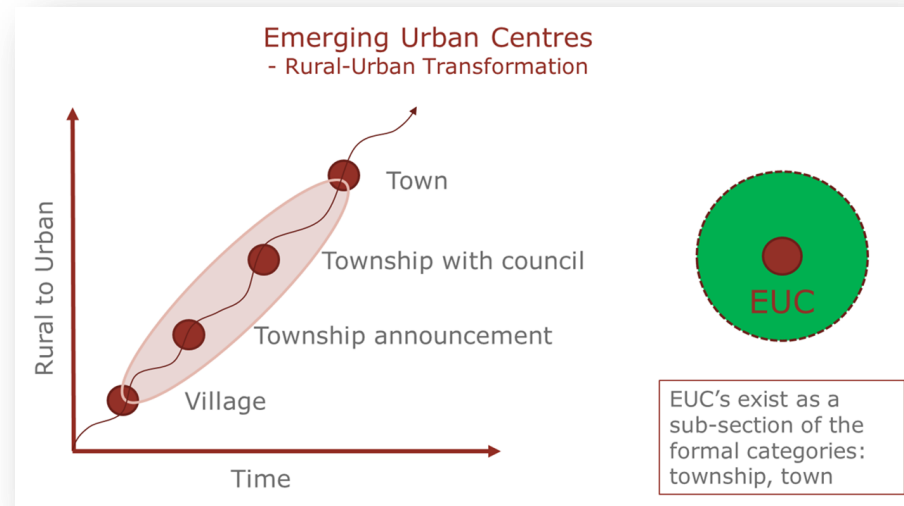
- Denote the processes of spatial change, the Emergence of Urban Centres in rural areas.
- EUCs are characterized by rapid population growth related to continuous and diverse flows of migrants from rural hinterlands and more detached rural locations. These centers are also characterized by economic dynamics related to agricultural sector activities

# Emerging Urban Centers (EUCs)

- EUCs are also characterized by diverse livelihood opportunities and social-cultural factors resulting from migration and mobility.
- In many cases are not yet formally registered as urban centres
- Growth of EUC in terms of population and economic activity lead to major ***governance challenges***.

# Rural-urban continuum

The differences in their developments as ‘urbanised’ centres inside formal categories of ‘urban’ settlements (townships) - having reached different stages of transformation within a rural-urban continuum (see Figure). The categories presented are the formal administrative stages – from ‘village’ to ‘township’ and eventually to ‘town’





# Service Centers

- Over time EUCs become centres of services not only for their inhabitants but also for the 'rural' hinterlands
- People move and settle for new reasons (job and services) indicating non- rural characteristics of otherwise rural places.
- We argue increased growth of such small urban centres characterize Tanzania's current urbanization process

# Data Source

## Four EUCs in Tanzania

- At different stages of spatial development with different economic dynamics
- Ilula (Tomato production and marketing)
- Igowole (Tea production and processing)
- Madizini (Sugarcane production and processing and
- Kibaigwa (Maize production and marketing)

# Rural-Urban Transformation in Tanzania



# Rural transformation (Process)

- Spatial and economic policies before and after Tanzania's independence (e.g. estate farming, villagization, infrastructure development) formed pathways for the location and formation of the urban centres (EUCs).
- Crop related economic dynamics after the market liberalization interact with the formation of EUCs as locations for employment and investment.

# Rural transformation (Process)

- The Emerging urban centres become migrant places and places of attraction for economic investments and planning beyond the dominant crop (the crop value chain that sparked the post-liberalization)
- Economic dynamics intertwined with migration from near and afar and the steady increase in population size of the emerging urban centres

# **Intertwinement of rural transformation and urbanization**

- Rural villages in Tanzania, located in dynamic rural regions, transform into becoming urban centers.
- Crop dynamics interact with the ways in which rural centres experience rapid demographic growth and densification related to immigration and settlement
- The importance of non-farm economy and employment increases, and
- land use changes from comprising mainly farming to predominantly residential occupancy.



# Conclusion

- The four EUCs are still in the process of obtaining full township status, they serve as examples of the intertwinement of rural transformation and urbanization
- EUCs experience barriers in economic consolidation and the provision of services and welfare to the growing population because are kept between rural and urban governance
- Most emphasized barrier is the continuous existence of rural governance related to land use, water and waste management, and taxation

# Conclusion

- EUC's fall in-between formal urban classifications.
- People move and settle for new reasons (job and services) indicating non- rural characteristics of otherwise rural places.
- The legacies of crop driven development persist but non-farming related
- livelihood opportunities are increasing.
- EUCs have become centres of services not only for their inhabitants but also for the 'rural' hinterlands.

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<http://ign.ku.dk/rut/>

